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United Press International
President Lyndon B. Johnson during his television appearance.
Johnson Policy Defended

Johnson Explains Decision Not to Declare War on Hanoi

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UPI)—President Johnson says he asked Congress for a formal declaration of war against North Vietnam because he feared Hanoi had secret treaties which nationally would bring China and Russia into the conflict. In any event, Mr. Johnson said, the Tonkin Gulf Resolution by Congress in 1964 gave him the authority he needed by giving him to "do whatever is necessary" to block aggression in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Johnson was scathing in his comments on J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, one of his severest Vietnam critics. The former President said the Arkansas Democrat and every congressional leader fully understood in advance the broad sweep of the resolution but when the going got rough, he (Sen. Fulbright) and others "started looking for the cellar."

Mr. Johnson made the statements in the second in a series of interviews with Columbia Broadcasting System commentator Walter Cronkite. The broadcast, to be aired tonight, was put together from taped conversations between Mr. Cronkite and Mr. Johnson in the LBJ Ranch in Texas last autumn.

In the broadcast, the former President relieved the agony of the mounting criticism of his Vietnam policy in 1967 and 1968 which finally led him to remove himself from the 1968 presidential picture. In the hopes of healing domestic wounds and convincing Hanoi that he was sincere about peace.

Mr. Johnson said he had hoped his March 31, 1968, broadcast announcement that he would not again seek the presidency, coupled with his declaration that he was halting the bombing of most of North Vietnam, would persuade Hanoi to make some sincere moves toward peace.

Reviewing what has happened since, he said: "Now we haven't made any progress there, and my hopes have faded away, and my dreams have not been realized."

The former chief executive credited former Secretary of State Dean Rusk with being the first to suggest the bombing halt. He also said that Mr. Rusk, criticized by many as an all-out "hawk," was working as well on ideas for "Vietnamizing" the war and trying to find "some negotiating stance."

The former President's account of those fateful events did not square entirely with former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford's record.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Sen. Fred Harris
Quits
Democrats'
Party Chief

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Fred R. Harris, of Oklahoma, announced his resignation as Democratic national chairman five March 5.

Harris told a news conference he does not know who will over the leadership of the broken party.

want to be free to speak out the issues without someone telling him "I'm just speaking for the national chairman," Sen.

He said he will do that not only in the Senate and on the road, by publishing a book and writing article in the months ahead, and undertaking a series of lectures at Harvard University.

He plans Sen. Harris outlined to fit an early buildup for possible presidential bid '72, but the senator dismissed idea.

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Sen. Harris spent the rest of news conference attacking President Nixon's policies.

He said that he did not think Nixon is getting us out of Vietnam fast enough.

He added that he felt "this administration is equivocating on the fundamental issues of race, poverty, health and education."

Sen. Harris said that he believed U.S. troops could be withdrawn from Vietnam within 18 months. He senator will step down after this, leaving the party with an estimated million debt.

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Nixon Sets New Goals Of '3 Rs' Reform, Renewal And Restoration

By Carroll Kilpatrick
CHICAGO, Feb. 6 (UPI)—President Nixon proposed today three new R's for Americans, calling for a new age of reform, restoration and renewal to save the American environment.

Declaring that a "total mobilization" of the nation's resources was needed, he said that "whatever the costs, we are going to do the job."

The President announced that he would send to Congress Tuesday a special message on air and water pollution and the acquisition of open spaces.

The message will propose new financing methods to help local communities finance a clean-water program, he said.

Mr. Nixon met here in the Field Museum of Natural History with his cabinet committee on the environment and members of the new environmental council. Also attending were the governors of Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois, who announced after the meeting that they would form a consortium of university and state officials to fight pollution.

Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie of Illinois said: "A major scientific effort like the Manhattan project should be launched in the Midwest to marshal all available resources and talents to save our environment." The Manhattan project was established during World War II to develop the atomic bomb.

Some scientists are so disturbed by the pollution of Lake Michigan that they say it is threatened by eutrophication—an aging process by which a lake ultimately solidifies and disappears.

The President said Lake Michigan is not yet polluted to the extent Lake Erie is, but that urgent measures must be taken to restore it. He described Lake Erie as "a dead sea."

Scientists at the Field Museum, commenting on the sudden interest of the President and the press in preserving the environment, said that they welcomed the popular interest but thought the problem was more serious and more complex than the public recognized.

Deadly Effects

"The hidden effects of pollution are . . . deadly and long-lasting, including genetic damage to all living things," Donald Collier, chief curator of anthropology, said.

He warned that the basic cause of pollution is over-population. "No amount of effort to abate pollution will succeed if population is not controlled," Mr. Collier said.

James Zanger, chief curator of geology, warned that pollution of air, water and land "has reached global proportions and has already seriously affected the ecological check and balance system that governs life on our planet."

The President said that in order to do the job properly "we have got to do some things about this country and I would like to give you three new R's: first, . . . must be an age of reform, reform of our governmental institutions, bringing them up to date into the 20th century so that we can deal with our problems."

"Second, this must be an age of restoration, restoring the natural resources of this country in which the air is filled with smog, the water is polluted and our parks are desolate because we don't do the right planning."

The U. S. Air Force prepared plans for such a satellite 17 years ago but the United States is not believed to have such an orbital attack system in operation.

"Finally, I hope we can make this an age of renewal in which we renew the spirit of the American people."

After meeting with the governors, the President said that two federal

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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Huge Red Arms Dump Found

Allies End Vietnam Truce, Report 120 Enemy Violations

SAIGON, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Allied commanders ordered their troops back to the war today at the end of a 24-hour allied cease-fire marked by at least 120 incidents.

The one-day Tet truce observed by U.S. and South Vietnamese forces ended at 8 p.m. An overlapping four-day Viet Cong cease-fire is scheduled to continue until 7 a.m. Monday.

Strike Slows All Activity Within Italy

ROME, Feb. 6 (AP).—Millions of Italian workers slept late, left their jobs early, or took frequent breaks today as part of a nationwide protest against alleged Fascist-style repression by the government and police.

They were responding to a union call for a nationwide general strike—the third in Italy in a year. The strike occurred as the Christian Democratic minority government of Premier Mariano Rumor prepared to resign to make way for a projected center-left majority cabinet.

Mr. Rumor's resignation was expected to be handed to President Giuseppe Saragat within a few days—perhaps as early as tomorrow.

Mr. Rumor summoned a cabinet meeting tomorrow morning, it was announced tonight. He was expected to see the ministers' approval before handing in resignations.

The general strike disrupted transportation, commerce and industry and led to a tense confrontation at Rome University between hundreds of leftists and rightists. Ninety-six neo-Fascist youths were taken into custody by riot police, men, who formed a barrier between the groups, thus averting major violence.

Police said that the youths would be charged with exalting Fascism, a crime in Italy.

Hundreds of helmets' policemen armed with shields and nightsticks were mobilized again tonight to prevent disturbances during a planned "march against repression" by leftist workers and students.

Three thousand workers staged a protest march in Genoa, and 3,000 more demonstrated in Palermo. But there were no disturbances in either city.

The general strike was called by all three major labor federations.

They charge that the government, the police and industrialists are taking revenge on workers for a series of strikes last autumn. They say that thousands of workers and students have been charged under Fascist-era laws banning strikes and picketing.

Many shops closed from 8 to 11 a.m. Government employees went home two hours early. Communications workers went to work 15 minutes late. Bank employees were two hours late.

Trains and buses halted briefly several times during the day.

Meanwhile, Cambodian mercenaries led by a U.S. Special Forces Medal of Honor winner uncovered one of the largest Viet Cong weapon caches of the Vietnam war in triple-canopy jungles near Saigon. American military spokesman said today.

Officers said the supplies were enough to equip a division.

The arms were found by a battalion of the Mike force (mobile strike force) mercenaries late yesterday in an area 45 miles northeast of Saigon in Long Khanh Province. They were stored in a vast bunker complex, heavily camouflaged and booby-trapped despite the natural cover of the thick jungle, field reports said.

The mercenaries are commanded by Maj. Ois Lee Mike of Gadsen, Ala., who won the Medal of Honor in Korea.

Violations of the allied truce ranged from a sharp clash between Communist and South Vietnamese forces near the Demilitarized Zone to a ground assault against an American Green Beret camp in the Mekong delta.

Shooting First

The U.S. command said 90 enemy troops during the first 18 hours of the allied truce killed three Americans and wounded 118 others. They said more than 115 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops were killed.

U.S. command spokesmen explained that although there were several incidents in which allied troops fired the first shot, this usually meant they considered a Communist presence or movement as posing a threat to a friendly installation or outpost.

"As far as we're concerned, in all of these incidents the action was at the initiation of the enemy, which was moving toward us," said a spokesman.

South Vietnamese spokesmen reported 30 incidents involving their troops and civilians during the first 24 hours of the allied truce.

Laird Starting Vietnam Visit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Marvin Laird will leave Monday for a one-week inspection tour of Vietnam, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

Mr. Laird will be accompanied by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Earle Wheeler, and Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Warren Mutter.

In announcing the trip last

Dec. 16, Mr. Laird said President Nixon was sending him to Vietnam "to assess the situation as it affects our security, the security of American forces and also to assess levels of military activity on the part of the enemy and the infiltration from the North."

Nixon's Three Rs: Reform, Restoration and Renewal

(Continued from Page 1) facilities are the biggest polluters of Lake Michigan. He ordered immediate steps to require Ft. Sheridan, Fifth Army headquarters, and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station to stop their pollution "before the end of 1972."

The President took note of press

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and political criticism that he had arrived on the anti-pollution scene late and was not providing enough funds to make a serious attack on the problem.

Arguing that this should not become a partisan issue, he said the \$10 billion clean-water program he proposed in his State of the Union message was sufficient, but he said that if it was not the money would be provided.

Congress often has authorized anti-pollution programs but has appropriated only a third of the authorized amount, he said.

Closing Action Gap

"We are going to close the action gap," Mr. Nixon told newsmen. "We are going to authorize funds but we are also going to appropriate funds, we are not going to make promises for action and not keep those promises."

"If we don't act now," Mr. Nixon said, "we won't have an environment fit to live in 10 or 15 years from now."

His message to Congress Tuesday will have an "innovative" proposal to assure states and cities that do not have a favorable credit rating a federal guarantee so that they can sell bonds for environmental projects, he said.

The \$4 billion federal appropriations for the five-year water cleanup campaign should be appropriated at the rate of \$1 billion a year for four years "so that by the time the five years is completed the facilities will have been funded," Mr. Nixon said.

Ship Blast Kills Captain

LONDON, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—An explosion aboard the Greek tanker Aries in the Bay of Biscay today killed the captain and injured several members of the crew, according to reports here. The Aries reportedly was heading for St. Nazaire after requesting medical help from any ship with a doctor.

While much of the television interview covered events disclosed previously, there was high drama in the former President's justification of his actions and his condemnation of the critics he blamed for sapping the public's will to back U.S. forces in Vietnam.

He was most intense in discussing Sen. Fulbright and other critics of his Vietnam policy, claiming some of them were his strongest supporters until the going got tough. He said "a dozen times" over the years he made "substantial over-

statements of the facts," he said.

Sen. Stephen Young, D. Ohio,

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NUF FAMILY—Bound by their fidelity as members of Charles Manson's "family," these hippies—in one girl carrying a baby—try to enter the Los Angeles courtroom where he is appearing before trial.

Environment Council Has Doubt on SST

By E.W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (NYT)—Three members of the new House Council on Environment Quality indicated grave reservations today about proceeding with the development of the supersonic transport, because of the environmental problems involved.

At a breakfast meeting with Rep. Russell E. Train, chairman of the council, and the other two members, Gordon J.F. MacDonald and Robert Cahn, they were asked by others whether they favored development of the SST.

Train, formerly Under Secretary of the Interior, replied:

"The environmental problems by the SST are exceedingly serious and have not been solved

MacDonald, formerly vice-chairman for research and graduate affairs at the University of California, said that he had been in contact with some of the problems and that he shared Mr. Train's views.

Water Vapor

Specifically Mr. MacDonald mentioned the large quantities of water introduced into the stratosphere by the SSTs in flight. Vapor tends to stay in the sphere instead of falling to earth as rain, as it does at lower altitudes.

"I don't see in the near future the technology to get around these," he said.

Cahn, former environmental editor for the Christian Science Monitor, said that while the SST may at subsonic speeds overflew populated areas, "We don't know effects on wildlife (of supersonic speeds) in unpopulated

areas."

Appointees Confirmed

After about two hours of affidavite hearings this morning in Senate Interior Committee, the confirmation of the council appointees.

Train said President Nixon had a special environmental agenda to Congress in about ten days and will also issue soon an executive order setting forth the responsibilities of the council, created by the Congress National Environmental Act passed late last year.

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'Family' Remains Loyal

Manson Plans Legal Coup to Beat Charges

By Jerry Cohen

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6.—Even in jail, Charles Manson still directs his loyal "family" while he plots a courtroom coup that could get him out from under charges that he directed the Sharon Tate mass murder.

Until now, Manson has maintained he alone will act in his defense.

But yesterday this appeared to have been a screen to disguise what he really wanted: an opportunity to rail at the Establishment in pre-trial maneuvering and, more important, to gather himself and his five co-defendants under a common legal shelter.

Manson and the others are charged with murder and conspiracy in the death of all or some of the seven victims of two mass slayings last Aug. 9 and 10 in different sections of Los Angeles.

Killed were: Miss Tate, the actress; Hollywood men's hair stylist Jay Sebring; coffee heiress Abigail Folger; Voltyck (Wojech) Frykowski, a companion of Miss Folger, and Steven Parent, a friend of the caretaker, all slain Aug. 9 at the plush Bel-Air estate rented by Miss Tate and her husband, film director Roman Polanski, who was in Europe at the time. The following night Leno and Rosemary La Bianca were murdered in their home in a middle-class district 15 miles from the Tate estate.

Cannot Be Convicted

In the case's latest development, Denver attorney Francis Salazar disclosed that he is the lawyer Manson has chosen to attempt to execute the legal coup. And, Mr. Salazar told the Los Angeles Times he is convinced Manson cannot be convicted of the slayings. "Nobody knows as much about the case as I," he said.

Mr. Salazar, widely known in the Midwest for criminal cases he has handled, said he was approached around the first of the year by a Los Angeles intermediary for Manson.

"I wanted to give this matter some thought before I talked with him," Mr. Salazar said. "The question was whether there would be a conflict if I were to represent more than one of the co-defendants. And if there would be, which one, I should represent."

The question of conflict is the key to Manson's strategy.

After considerable investigation, Mr. Salazar said he arrived at a conclusion that "may surprise many people": that even if he represents all the defendants, there will be no conflict.

When it appears one defendant's testimony or defense can damage another, conflict arises and courts will not allow the attorney or an associate to represent more than one client in a combined case.

But there is an exception.

Warning to Defendants

If a private lawyer is handling two or more defendants in a case, the judge is required to warn each accused of possible damage to his own defense from the testimony of a co-suspect.

If the co-defendants say they understand the possibility and still want the same lawyer, the judge has no choice but to permit this.

On the surface, it seems hard to believe that any defendant in the Tate case would want to risk joining his defense to any of the others.

This would appear especially true of Susan Atkins, whose testimony before the grand jury implicated Manson and the others in the seven slayings.

But the defendants in this case are unique. Manson's strange hold over his nomadic tribe, in or out of jail, is the reason.

If he can arrange to have the same attorney—or co-operating attorneys—represent all the defendants, there is reason to believe he can block each one from testifying against the others.

And if that happens, the case

Mitchell's Statement Fails To Reassure News Officials

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT)—Reactions to Attorney General John N. Mitchell's statement yesterday were marked by continued concern in the news media over the vulnerability of the journalist in protecting confidential sources.

Norman E. Isaacs, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, was among those who felt that the current controversy had not been resolved, despite Mr. Mitchell's suggestion that the Justice Department would not insist in obtaining all the material it had demanded from newsmen in a recent series of subpoenas.

Mr. Isaacs, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, said that the society was pressing ahead with a plan to join with any newspaper prepared to resist the disclosure of confidential files in the courts.

Commenting on Mr. Mitchell's remarks in a speech at the University of Kentucky, Mr. Isaacs said:

"Glaring Absence."

H. Roger Tatarian, vice-president and news editor of United Press International, said in a statement last night that the recent debate over the subpoenas represented "a reminder to us all of the glaring absence of any guarantee" that a reporter has any legal right to withhold confidential information from the courts.

The Justice Department's retreat, Mr. Tatarian added, "may diffuse the debate but does not change the fact that the degree to which a newsmen can honor a confidence depends solely on the courtesy, caprice or political sensitivity of the prosecutor's office."

Mr. Tatarian was among several news executives who speculated yesterday about the possibility of federal legislation that would offer immunity to newsmen from having to divulge confidential sources similar to the "shield law" now in existence in some states. These states are Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Indiana, Michigan, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Washington.

Risk for Reporters

"Until there is remedial legislation," Mr. Tatarian said, "reporters will risk fines or prison for insisting that they, like lawyers or doctors, have the right to keep certain things to themselves."

But Wes Gallagher, executive general director of the Associated Press, expressed doubt that "this is kind of a problem that can be solved through a legislative move."

Mr. Gallagher characterized the attorney general's statement as "a little vague."

He said, however, that he hoped it would lead to a change in the recent subpoena policies which he said, "could destroy news sources all over the country."

116th Starfighter Lost by W. Germany

BONN, Feb. 6 (Reuters)—The West German Air Force has lost its 116th Starfighter, a Defense Ministry spokesman said today.

The plane crashed during a practice flight in Arizona, last Wednesday. The pilot parachuted to safety and was unharmed, the spokesman said.

And if that happens, the case

Nixon's Pick As Draft Chief May Lose Out

Two Key Senators Oppose Di Bona

By Richard Homan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (W.P.)—Opposition within the Senate Armed Services Committee apparently will force President Nixon to drop his plans to name Charles J. Di Bona to head the Selective Service System.

Mr. Di Bona, who was to replace Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, reportedly made a poor impression on senior members of the committee in a recent private meeting with them, largely because of his outspoken support for an all-volunteer army.

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, the senior Republican on the committee, told the White House and committee Chairman John Stennis, D., Miss., in a strongly worded letter, that she could not support the proposed nomination.

Sen. Stennis told committee members that he, too, would oppose it.

No Decision Reported

The White House, which announced on Jan. 28 that Mr. Di Bona was the top prospect for the job, said yesterday that no final decision had been made. Mr. Di Bona said, "I still have the matter under active consideration and it's my understanding that is the case at the White House."

Congressional sources said, however, that the opposition of Sen. Smith and Sen. Stennis would make Mr. Di Bona's confirmation virtually impossible.

The President's selection of Mr. Di Bona, 37, a former Rhodes Scholar and graduate of the Naval Academy, apparently had ended a lengthy White House search for a successor to the 76-year-old Gen. Hershey, who retires Feb. 16.

Mr. Di Bona heads an independent research firm, Center for Naval Analyses, in Arlington, Va. He served six years in the Navy before resigning as a Lieutenant commander.

Sen. Smith and Sen. Stennis based their opposition primarily on Mr. Di Bona's contention that if he accepted the position, he should be free to speak publicly in favor of replacing the draft with an all-volunteer military system.

Other congressional sources said much of the opposition stemmed from a fear that Mr. Di Bona would be too ardent an advocate of change within the Selective Service System, and thereby disrupt morale among its 4,000 men draft boards, whose 11,000 members average over 60 years in age.

Mr. Di Bona's loss was denied by the Panthers.

Mr. Levine, appointed by the Panthers, said his autopsy showed the body contained three times the amount of the normal dose of the sleep-inducing drug secobarbital, which is a barbiturate.

Mr. Levine, who was not called

to testify at the inquest, said the heavy dose of the drug indicated that Mr. Hampton was asleep at the time the state's attorney's police raided the apartment in which Mr. Hampton and another Panther were slain, therefore could not have shot at police.

The coroner's jury, presided over by a special deputy coroner, Martin S. Gerber, ruled after a 12-day inquest that the police shooting of Mr. Hampton, 21, and Mark Clark, 22, of Peoria, were justifiable homicide.

Panther attorneys would not permit those arrested in the raid on the apartment to testify during the inquest.

State attorney's police went to the apartment before dawn to look for illegal weapons.

They testified that they were met with gunfire from within the apartment after they announced the police shooting of Mr. Hampton and another Panther party were arrested during the raid and face a trial on a number of charges.

Rudy York Dies; Baseball Slugger For Tigers, Bosox

ROME, Feb. 6 (AP)—

Marshall Preston (Rudy) York, 56, former star slugger for the Detroit Tigers and Boston Red Sox, died here today of lung cancer.

Known as a "wood" man rather than a "glove" man, he slugged his way to major-league prominence. His one-eighth Cherokee ancestry and his less-than-perfect fielding prompted one observer to declare, "He is part Indian and part first-baseman."

Yet he was 13 seasons in the majors and played in three World Series and four All-Star games.

In 1937 he hit 18 home runs in August, a one-month mark that still stands.

He also still shares two other marks: two bases-full home runs in one game (with the Red Sox in 1946) and 11 runs-batted-in for one game, an American League record. He hit 277 major-league homers, drove in 1,152 runs and had a batting average of .257.

In 1958, the Alabama native retired to the solitude of the Georgia foothills and began a new career as a self-employed painter at nearby Cartersville.

Ben F. Jensen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Former U.S. Rep. Ben F. Jensen, 77, who served in the House for 26 years, died of cancer yesterday in George Washington University Hospital here. The Iowa Republican was among the five House members who were shot several years ago when four flag-waving Puerto Rican terrorists fired several volleys of bullets at members seated on the House floor beneath the gallery. Mr. Jensen was shot in the shoulder.

Prof. Edward Fraenkel

OXFORD, England, Feb. 6 (AP)—Berlin-born Oxford Latin professor Edward Fraenkel, 81, died here yesterday only hours after his wife died in an Oxford hospital. Prof. Fraenkel was honored by European and American universities for his writings on Latin and Greek literature.

John F. Lamont

CHICHESTER, England, Feb. 6 (AP)—John Frederick Lamont, 86, fifth Earl of Durham and owner of the celebrated painting "The Red Boy," died Wednesday.

"The Red Boy" is a portrait of the first Earl of Durham (1792-1840), painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, the most successful portrait painter of his time. The portrait was painted up for auction in 1932 but kept it when it did not make its reserve price of \$675,000.

Leroy Ireland

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6 (UPI)—Leroy Ireland, 80, an artist, dealer and authority on American painting, died Monday in his Rittenhouse Square apartment here.

Mr. Ireland, a native of Philadelphia, studied in Paris, London and the Netherlands and exhibited his work in leading museums in the 1920s.

4th Nevada Test in '70

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (Reuters)—An underground nuclear test was conducted in Nevada yesterday—the fourth announced this year.

The Atomic Energy Commission said it was in the range of 20,000 to 200,000 tons of TNT, a measure of water systems and streets.

In Federal Aid Debate

Southern Senators Tell North It's Your Turn on School Bias

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (W.P.)—Warning Northern colleagues that "their turn, their time is next," Southern senators yesterday began on their second big attack on federal power to desegregate public schools.

Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., led a two-hour defense of two amendments he has introduced to a bill extending and broadening the basic federal aid-to-education programs for another four years.

One amendment would give congressional sanction to freedom of choice, which is what most Deep South school districts now have and want to keep.

It would put Congress at odds with the Supreme Court, which said three years ago that freedom of choice is only valid if it brings about true desegregation, and said

three months ago that school districts must achieve true desegregation right away.

But Sen. Stennis reminded the Senate yesterday that his amendment was not a Southern invention. He took the language straight from a bill the New York Legislature passed and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller signed last year.

Sen. Stennis's second amendment is intended to ensure that federal desegregation

The Nixon Urban Policy

It might be argued that Daniel Patrick Moynihan's ten-point outline of the Nixon urban policies was more analysis than program. But it was an excellent analysis, the beginning of wisdom, and a springboard from which a genuinely constructive attack upon the problems of the cities might be launched.

Recognizing that the fundamental issue before America is the "poverty and isolation of minority groups," Mr. Moynihan took note of the basic phenomena inhibiting the cities from meeting the necessities of these groups. One was the massive influx of rural groups, uprooted by an agricultural revolution, into urban areas. And another is the lack of a tax base sufficient to cover the costs of adjusting to a mobile minority population.

The flight from the farm is a world-wide problem. It is particularly acute in the United States only because of the rapidity of technological change, and because it affects the minorities most severely.

It is manifestly unfair to expect the cities to cope with what is, in essence, a national situation. Moreover, the American cities are not well adapted to make the necessary adjustments because an antiquated set of political divisions breaks up the metropolitan areas. New York City, for example, is such an area; in ecological terms, it sprawls into three states and any number of county, municipal and village jurisdictions. And because of the diversity of taxing units, it cannot concentrate revenues at the points of greatest need.

Centralization is the most obvious answer. But this has its own grave weaknesses in the light of the profound mistrust of distant authorities which is affecting almost every level of community life, as well as because centralization can be carried (and has been carried) beyond the point of human response of practical efficiency in many cases.

The Nixon program, as enunciated by Mr. Moynihan, calls for greater responsibility by local government, plus voluntary co-operation of autonomous units where this is required. And the federal government, as the most effective tax-gatherer, will make monies available to states, cities and metropolitan groupings.

This is a very difficult task, given the jealousy of the local units, and the social backwardness of many of them—including a number of state governments. It hardly seems likely that the loose system outlined by Mr. Moynihan can be put into effect without a great deal of time-consuming negotiation and some wrist-twisting by courts and governments.

Nevertheless, it is a system, and not simply a collection of ad hoc improvisations, such as has marked the approach to the problems involved hitherto. If it is pressed, and not permitted to languish in a welter of slogans and counter-slogans, if it is backed by cash and determined administrative effort, it does offer the most promising way toward a real grasp of the urban crisis and its solution that has emerged from Washington.

A New Phase in the Mideast

An especially dangerous stage of the Mideast confrontation may be ending. This one began last year when Egypt, which had accepted a cease-fire to close the six-day war, officially abandoned it in favor of a "war of attrition" against Israel. To counter this new "war," Israel destroyed most of Egypt's defenses at the Suez Canal and its air defenses elsewhere in the country, and began to penetrate distant parts of Egypt by commandos and airplanes practically at will. President Nasser reacted by calling personally on the Russians last month to ask for more arms.

If the Russians were to give Egypt the attack jets it seeks and, more important, if Egypt could operate these as well as other sophisticated war machines already in its hands, then the situation could well get out of hand. Arab technical proficiency, however, creates something of a ceiling on Arab military effectiveness. The Russians presumably have learned something of this from their thousands of military advisers in Egypt. Moscow may also understand that there are some depths of Egyptian frustration, such as the present one, that it is not in the Soviet interest to soothe with arms: The danger would be that Moscow might be dragged toward an embarrassing military encounter. Such an understanding is suggested, at any rate, by reports that the fresh arms the Kremlin is to supply are to defend Cairo against air attack, not to enable Egypt to carry the war back to Israel proper.

This could lay a foundation for a compromise centering on restoration of the Suez Canal cease-fire. Egypt and Russia could claim they had forced Israel to halt its deep raids. Israel could again have the benefits of relative quiet on its western

front: to it, these express themselves mostly in low casualties. To bring this about is the open objective of American diplomacy and, perhaps, one secret objective of Soviet diplomacy too.

The mutual advantages of falling back to the cease-fire could amount to more than the consequent decline in casualties and tensions across the Suez. However, such a move might also forestall, or at least minimize, the next round in the region's arms competition.

The 100-plus attack jets which France is selling Libya complicate this equation. But in Egyptian-Israeli terms alone, a reduction of a recent fighting level would remove from both Washington and Moscow some of the heavy pressure now upon them to deliver new planes.

The apparent onset of a new military stage in the Mideast happens to coincide more or less with the apparent demise of Soviet-American talks. It is possible that a diminution of military tension may help move diplomacy along the alternative route of the Rogers proposals, which indicate guidelines for Israeli-Egyptian and Israeli-Jordanian settlements and which do not depend so much as those talk on direct Soviet-American cooperation. Certainly this would be a good time to get some new force behind the Rogers proposals, even though experience suggests that a settlement can arise not out of any short-term jiggling of military and diplomatic levers but out of some long-term and as yet unforeseen meshing of appropriate attitudes on both sides.

In the absence of political progress, however, it is a positive gain for the Mideast to see less fighting, less dying and less armoring. Those are the prime needs now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Pompidou's Foreign Policy

Mr. Pompidou is not Gen. de Gaulle and does not aspire to resemble him. The style has totally changed. To characterize his policy, Mr. Nixon launched the slogan of the "low profile." The formula could as well apply to Mr. Pompidou, who sits lower than his illustrious predecessor. The question is no longer to challenge the universe or to remodel the map of it, but merely to cut one's place in it.

Mr. Pompidou is no less deeply convinced than Gen. de Gaulle that any government, regardless of its nationality and ideology, is naturally bent on giving priority to the defense of its national interest. This psychology explains his obvious skepticism toward European unity, his tendency to treat federalist concepts as stuff and nonsense and, generally speaking, his interest in the Common Market only under the economic angle. There hardly remains any trace in him of the hope, which actuated

Gen. de Gaulle for some time, of uniting around France, with the German Federal Republic as the privileged ally, a Europe independent from the two hegemons and expected to extend from the Atlantic to the Urals some day.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

Rumbling in Ulster

The signs are that Northern Ireland may be coming to the end of its winter of comparative peace. For some months now the situation has been calmer than anyone dared to hope for in the autumn. But the accumulation of ominous news is disturbing.

Reports of arms smuggling have begun to come through, and a number of mysterious explosions have served to inflame old suspicions. Last week's street demonstrations were worrying enough: the disturbances that this weekend may bring are even more disturbing.

—From *The Financial Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 7, 1895

PARIS—The wall of the agriculturist is a personal and universal one in this age of large towns and iron horses—and nowhere more so than in England. The English agricultural laborer is still little better off than a helot of old, and as for the English farmer—once he is not producing enough and importing to cover the deficit. This is not a good solution.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 7, 1920

LONDON—Twelve thousand women gathered at the Albert Hall tonight and enthusiastically and unanimously voted a resolution declaring the League of Nations to be essential to the peace of the world. Lady Astor said she thought it was still going to take a great deal of patience and work on both sides of the Atlantic to secure world peace. "Our desire for peace is genuine," I am perfectly certain, she added, "that America will come into the League of Nations."



The U.S. Dilemma in Laos

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—The United States today finds itself "damned if it does and damned if it doesn't" in Laos. Communist forces, estimated at 15,000 North Vietnamese regulars plus some 8,000 Lao Liberation Army troops, have been moving into position for what looks like a major assault to recapture the Plaines des Jarres from the American-backed Royal Lao Army of Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma.

New stories from Vientiane, capital of Laos, that American military forces are advising the government not to risk all-out battle—and defeat—are confirmed here. The rationale is that the Communists probably can roll over Souvanna's forces if they go all out.

The American advice is that it

would be better to pull out in what would be described as a tactical movement rather than risk a defeat which could demoralize the Royal Army and encourage the Communist cause both in Laos and in neighboring South Vietnam.

But there is another reason heard here. If a stand is made against the Communists on the plain, American air power will be a necessary ingredient. A major use of such American arms would come just at the time the Nixon administration is still fighting to keep secret the degree of American involvement in Laos, as typified by the current rift between the State Department and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee over what part of the transcript of secret hearings on Laos can be made public.

If the United States fails to fully support a government stand on the plain, it will come under fire from Souvanna, who said last October that he had a "tacit agreement" with the United States that it would help to defend his country's independence.

On the other hand, if American air power is fully committed, an outcry from the Senate doves can be expected. On top of all that, the judgment here is that air power alone would not be enough. Furthermore, there is little expectation here that any agreement can be reached to neutralize the area.

A dispatch last week from Vientiane said American military officials feared government forces could be trapped in a situation similar to that in which the French put themselves in Dien Bien Phu in the so-called first Indochina war.

Tactics

American officials here discount the parallel. They say that Gen. Vang Pao, Lao's commander of 10,000 or more Mao tribesmen who hold the plain, also still holds the surrounding mountain tops. Also, they say, the general's practice is to move out along the ridges, mindful of traps in the valleys.

The Plaines des Jarres is an oval area of about 25 by 35 miles, a part of the larger Tranninh Plateau. Long fought over, it was taken by government forces last summer, much to the surprise of the United States.

Since then American opponents of the Vietnam war have raised the cry that Laos could become a second Vietnam. The administration has refused to say more about American participation than that there are no combat units there.

The development challenges the moral and political obligations implicit in the creation of Israel, and the American policy of support on many occasions since 1950 for the political independence and territorial integrity of all the states of the region—a policy confirmed by congressional resolutions in 1957 and 61, which authorizes the use of force to uphold these interests.

This does not follow that our interests in peace for the Middle East can no longer be defended by political means. Despite the attractions to Soviet policymakers of continued proxy war in the area, they must be conscious of its risks. The Soviet Union does have a need to limit its rivalry with the U.S. symbolized by the non-proliferation treaty and the SALT

Letters

French Policy

C. L. Sulzberger's call (Jan. 28) for the replacement of the Big Four by a three-party framework (Russia, America and Europe) should not fool any of your readers for it is neither sensible nor possible.

His is an attempt to remove France and to punish her for her consistent stand on the Middle Eastern conflict. Obviously the first Mediterranean power should have a right to actively participate in the search for a formula to help establish peace in the eastern Mediterranean region. But such obvious platitudes are not so obvious to your columnist. That France should agree to deliver between now and the end of 1974 one hundred-odd planes to Libya seems to warrant every kind of pessimistic prediction for the future. That Israel should smuggle the five gunboats of Cherbourg, acquire an arsenal of arms and get Phantom and Skyhawk planes from the United States, not to forget the almost daily revelations of arms and spare parts being flown or shipped to Israel from Belgium and Switzerland—all this is only natural.

But why should it not be also natural that any other country in the region should try to equip itself with planes to defend its territory?

As to his prediction that war is imminent just because of the planes deal with Libya, one has only to remind him that war broke out three times in the last 22 years in the Middle East. And on no occasion had the Arabs started it. France's position is honest and fair. And it is the duty of all honest people to make their choice for him.

The arbitrariness of the process adds to the resentment it arouses. As the justices of the Supreme Court have regrettably discovered, no one can define the obscene. The local police sometimes ignore a year's worth of tasteless trash and then act against a bookseller who had no possible way of knowing he was acting unlawfully.

Finally, a liberal-minded person is troubled because he suspects that anti-intellectual views of a 22-year-old policeman on what people should be allowed to read would probably be endorsed by a majority of the public. He glimpses what society might be like if we lost the sophisticated concept of individual choice and were entirely governed by mass opinion.

The classic liberal view of the role of law in morality was put by J. S. Mill: "The only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilized community, against his will, is to prevent harm to others. His own good, either physical or moral, is not a sufficient warrant."

That is hardly a self-executing formula: Those favoring censorship in the sexual field have always found it possible to argue that freedom would lead to excess, and excessive expression to encouragement of the morbid and the perverse. But it is extremely difficult, these days, to find any qualified observer who believes that freedom of expression among adults in matters sexual results in harmful acts. To paraphrase Jiminy Walker, no girl has ever been ruined by an underground newspaper.

That reduces the issue to one of taste. Even here Mill's formula may rightly limit expression: a society may protect its citizens from public assault by words or pictures that some would find deeply disturbing. Underground

Geneva.

For the Record

I was saddened to read of the death of Mrs. Cesaree Crosby, a very gracious and lovely woman. In reading your obituary, however, I encountered a most fantastic statement: In speaking of the castle at Rocca Sinibaldi, you say the Living Theater Company of New York once spent the winter there. Members burned the rafters to keep warm, leaving the roof in a perilous state.

I was living there at the time as a member of the Living Theater Company. The damage to the roof consisted of a small area of an important supporting beam which was badly charred by an overheated

stove pipe. The damage occurred at a point where the stovepipe, rising straight up to the roof, suddenly bent at a sharp angle to pass close under the beam. The charring was covered by the pipe and the roof was very high, so we did not notice the damage until a workman discovered it. We were told the pipe had overheated because we had burned wood in the stove instead of coal. We had had no instructions about the stove and coal was not available to us, and probably we had been meant to use only the fireplace and not the stove, though we did not know it.

Mistaken perhaps we were, but that's a far cry from "burning the rafters to keep warm."

I don't think such a kind and lovely lady as Mrs. Crosby would have approved at all of this story reported irresponsibly and maliciously in her obituary.

MRS. DOROTHY SHARL
Safi, Morocco.

—CHRISTOPHER PAUL GROSSEVON, Avignon.

I would like to thank Mr. Wicker for his article in your Jan. 30 issue. If one of these days I will wake up with my throat cut, I will be a comfort to know that my murderer's rights have not been diluted.

DR. MAX C. BARSIS, Las Palmas.

—JAMES SWEENEY, Rome.

No Comment

I'll not mar with superfluous comment the incredible from the beginning passage from a full-page article (NY, Europe, Jan. 30) in the Tribune:

"The escalation of the war drugs by youngsters has one of the chief—if not the chief—topics of conversation at some cocktail parties and other gatherings."

DANIEL BRUNN, Lugano.

Conventional 'Wisdom' About the Middle East

By Eugene V. Rostow

NEW YORK.—It is conventional wisdom about the Middle East that (1) the superpowers share an interest in peace, but cannot "control" the states with which they are closely associated; (2) the absence of peace is the equal responsibility of Israel and its Arab neighbors; and (3) the United States has been "pro-Israel" at the expense of broader national interests.

All three propositions are incorrect or misleading.

Since 1955, the Soviet Union has played on the Arab sense of grievance about the existence of Israel as a catalyst for policies which have brought one Arab nation after another under extremist control, and now threaten to engulf the entire region, save only for Iran, Turkey and Israel.

Soviet Arms

Without Soviet arms, war would not have occurred in 1956 or in '67. In 1957, failed Soviet reports of an Israeli mobilization against Syria were the Ems dispatch (which triggered the Franco-Prussian war) of the six-day war. And there would have been peace long since between Israel and its neighbors if the Soviet Union had not re-armed the Arab nations after June, 1957, and supported the Khartoum policy of "no peace, no negotiations and no recognition."

This process has converted the Arab-Israeli problem from one of local conflict into a threat to NATO, and other national interests of the U.S. and, therefore, to world peace. A continuation of present trends would threaten the interests of Israel and other state interests in Morocco to Iran.

Soviet air and naval positions already outflank the main NATO defense area. The space and the resources of the region are of fundamental importance to the commerce, the communications and the safety of the Atlantic alliance, and of nations associated with it.

This development challenges the moral and political obligations implicit in the creation of Israel, and the American policy of support on many occasions since 1950 for the political independence and territorial integrity of all the states of the region—a policy confirmed by congressional resolutions in 1957 and 61, which authorizes the use of force to uphold these interests.

It does not follow that our interests in peace for the Middle East can no longer be defended by political means. Despite the attractions to Soviet policymakers of continued proxy war in the area, they must be conscious of its risks. The Soviet Union does have a need to limit its rivalry with the U.S. symbolized by the non-proliferation treaty and the SALT

Professor Rostow of Yale School served as Under Secretary of State from 1956 through 1961. He wrote this article for today's column of The New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Letters may request that they be signed only by initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed bearing the writer's complete address.

—CHRISTOPHER PAUL GROSSEVON, Avignon.

I would like to thank Mr. Wicker for his article in your Jan. 30 issue. If one of these days I will wake up with my throat cut, I will be a comfort to know that my murderer's rights have not been diluted.

DR. MAX C. BARSIS, Las Palmas.

—No Comment

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American Stock Exchange Trading

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Yugoslavia, EEC Agree To 3-Year Trade Pact

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Yugoslavia and the European Economic Community today concluded a three-year non-preferential non-discriminatory trade agreement, the EEC's first commercial treaty with an Eastern European country.

While the pact could help Yugoslavia expand exports to the Common Market, particularly its beef, which is popular in Italy, today's accord was regarded as significant politically as well as economically.

After first vilifying the Common Market and then ignoring its existence, the Communist countries are moved into a new phase of acceptance of the customs union or what it is and are trying to adjust to it.

With an ever-growing need for dollars in the West to finance purchases of plant and equipment, the Communist states are worried about losing markets as a result of the intensification of intra-community trade behind common tariff walls.

For this reason there have been increasing Western European contacts with the EEC and a whole series of special arrangements covering individual products.

Far more limited in scope than today's treaty with the Yugoslavs, these arrangements commit the communist countries to maintain

Central Bankers

To Meet; Stress

To Be on Inflation

BASEL, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Acute inflation gripping the Western world will be the main problem for western central bankers who arrive here this weekend for the second meeting this year of the Bank of International Settlements.

In previous years, meetings had been held against a background of recurring currency crises. But now, with the French franc and British pound sterling devalued, the German mark revalued and upward pressure of the gold price, monetary problems are no longer such a major item on the Basel agenda.

The bankers are anxious that anti-inflation measures introduced in the United States and Europe are effective, but they are nervous that too drastic deflation could hit world trade and lead to recession.

Current high world interest rates, directly caused by the U.S. credit squeeze, will certainly be discussed, following a suggestion by West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller that a conference should be held to discuss ways of bringing down the cost of borrowing.

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Fed Figures Belie Theory Of Credit Ease

A Host of Measures Indicate Tightening Up

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve, which many observers believe should now be starting to lean toward a somewhat less restrictive credit policy, seemed to be bending over backwards in the latest statement period to avoid giving that impression.

A host of credit measures appeared to tighten, according to the weekly banking statistics published yesterday, while only a few indicators hinted that new leadership at the central bank or the publication of the 1971 budget has led at this early stage to any modification in the tight money picture of the last 13 1/2 months.

Despite the suspicions of several analysts that the Fed may already have begun to ease credit a bit, there is still a considerable body of opinion that such a development may be some weeks away.

Private Views

Hans A. Wiedemann, a partner at Leob, Rhoades and Co., told a New York Society of Security Analysts panel yesterday that no change should be expected until at least March, when new members join the Federal Open Market Committee.

He added that he doubted that the Fed's new chairman, Arthur F. Burns, would move to shift policy before then.

First National City Bank's monthly economic letter, however, said yesterday:

"Chairman [William McChesney] Martin is passing the baton to his successor from a moving start. There is a widespread expectation that the Federal Reserve will now set a pace which will neither be so fast that it refuels inflation nor so slow that it reinforces the recession."

Among the indicators that tightened in the latest week were the bank credit proxy, the monetary base and the money supply. In addition, the recent accelerated growth in several monetary aggregates suffered fairly sharp setbacks.

The money supply, for example, has now expanded by a 4.4 percent annual rate over the last three months. A week ago, this figure was 6.4 percent.

Similarly, total reserves of member banks grew at a 5.8 percent rate over three months, down from a 6.8 rate last week. The monetary base expanded by 5.3 percent, down from 5.3 percent.

Two other widely followed measures of credit pressure reflected increased tightness in the statement week. These were member-bank borrowings at the Fed (at \$1.26 billion, up from \$1.05 billion) and net borrowed reserves of the banking system (at \$1.05 billion, up from \$870 million).

Pound Sterling Climbs to Highest Point in 2 Years

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP).—The British pound soared 13 points to its highest level in over two years today despite heavy buying of dollars by the Bank of England to curb the rise.

The pound at that time was almost at its floor level of \$2.48. Today it closed at \$2.404.

This meant the speculators who sold pounds they didn't own in August for delivery in six months, hoping another devaluation of sterling would reap them big profits, were now having to buy the pounds at a two-cent loss on each one in order to make delivery.

Bethlehem Steel Unveils Its Policy On Price Hikes

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 6 (UPI).—

Bethlehem Steel Co. promised its customers yesterday that it won't raise prices on certain steel products more than once in a 12-month period.

In addition, the film reader can also record already stored computer data on film, and can order other machines to print out the images on command. The new machine is designed to speed up the transfer of pictures and illustrations, such as engineering photos, billing information and other graphics data from 35mm film to an IBM 360 computer system.

It would permit companies to bypass the usual step of punching cards to enter information into a computer's memory. With the film reader, data can be read directly with film.

The new machine will be ready for marketing in the third quarter of this year, IBM said.

National Follies Move

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—

National Steel Corp., the fourth largest in the country, said today it will guarantee for 12 months any price increases in steel mill products.

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Inflation Erodes U.S. Firms' Profits

Survey Finds 4% Earnings Dip

By Clare M. Reckert

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—

Bewitched, bothered and bewildered probably best describes management's attitude today as it strives to maintain profits while inflation climbs and the economy declines.

The slowdown in the U.S. industrial machine had its greatest impact on corporate profits last year in the final quarter, judging by the 4 percent drop shown in reports from 511 manufacturers.

Combined net income of the concern in a broad cross-section of industries totaled \$4,246,115,487, compared with \$4,426,232,234 in the 1968 fourth quarter, according to a compilation by The New York Times.

This was the first quarterly earnings decrease since the initial quarter of 1967, when a similar number of companies were down 7.6 percent in profits from the year-earlier period.

Only 131 companies had lower earnings.

Most apparent in the changing pattern of business is that almost half of the 23 different industry groups in the survey showed declines from the final quarter of 1968.

This is the first time in many years that so many industry groups

have shown reduced profits.

In addition to the aircraft-aerospace and auto groups, the other losers were beverages, chemicals, conglomerates, food, machinery, metal fabricators, auto suppliers, cement and oil.

This would mean about two of every three companies were ahead

and oil.

of the year-earlier period. Only

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JANUARY 1970

Art in London

The Picture at 6 Exhibitions

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Feb. 6.—These days there is almost an embarrassment of fresh exhibitions. The Waddington Galleries, 1, Ark St., Patrick Heron, who long been experimenting with color combinations, now adds his researches into vast

scale, the effects obtained large abstracts which can be achieved. But the large canvases of his new work have an intensity which is of great significance. The color sense of the painter what the motif is to the writer, and Heron's sense of color is acute to the point. These are thoughtful and noble

works. The Mercury Gallery, 28 St. James's St., the self-trained painter Franco Marzolla, his first show in England. He paints the classical motifs—flowers, still life, landscapes. These he does in a pale color, which suggests rather than states. These are certainly not paintings of an instant appeal, but if contemplated properly and leisurely, they prove themselves

On the Arts

The music of John Hothby, English Carmelite friar active in Lucca, Italy, during the 15th century, will be presented for the first time in Italy since his death in a concert of the Ensemble Herbert Kautz and the Ensemble Luccese Feb. 22. The concert in Lucca will also include madrigals by composers of the 16th-century Lucca school who were influenced by Hothby's teachings.



"Flowers" by Marcella.

a good deal more powerful than their pell-mell at first suggests.

A pleasing assemblage of French painting, from the Impressionists to the present day, is to be seen at the Madden Galleries, 77 Duke St., Grosvenor Square. Pride of place is rightly given to an excellent landscape by Theo van Rysselberghe. Of 19th-century artists there are also good examples by Laborde, Matisse, and Pissarro—the latter being an ex-

Agenda

tanin Gabor Orosi is the conductor.

Schoenberg's oratorio "Die Jakobstreppe" (Jacob's Ladder) will be performed Feb. 12 in the 20th-Century Music series of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. The concert at the Philharmonic will be conducted by Michael Glemm and soloists include Catherine Geyer, Anton Gindler, Helmut Melchert and Günther Reich, and the Swedish Radio will supply the choral forces. The advance program indicates the novel idea of repeating this rarely performed work after the intermission.

Prokofiev's ballet "Cinderella" will be produced at the Vienna State Opera by Wazlaw Orlowsky in sets by Günther Schneider-Siemssen, with the first performance scheduled for Feb. 27.

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Louis XVth furniture
Public viewing on Sat. February 14
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tremely good painting of Montmartre dated 1875.

Among contemporaries are some fine watercolors of the Is. St. Louis by Pettit Paul; a Mediterranean-scape by Odot which reminds me poignantly of a lane in Malaga where I passed some of the most interesting hours of my life; a "Spring Landscape near Bedford" by Gainsborough; and good honest painting by Le Brun, Avercamp and Soutter.

"Palestrina,"
a 1964 drawing
by
Eugene Berman.



Art in Rome:

Berman Retrospective

By Edith Schloss

ROME.—Eugene Berman came to Italy from Russia in 1922 and has been obsessed by its splendor ever since. For his retrospective of work from 1922 to 1969, no better place than an academy (American Academy, Via Maggio 5) could have been found. His work is a huge romantic vista of broken stone, twilight and echoes. Grandiose palaces, hollow ruins, swampy parks, long, unpeopled views. Neapolitan courts are illuminated by the phosphorescent glow of decay. No one speaks above a whisper, birds rustle through the cooing underbrush, and the sunlight never penetrates these scenes haunted by forgotten passions.

They are rendered with indelible drippy brushwork. Seep lines snake in and out, whip up splashes, flicker over hirsute foliage. The windsy Roman gardens painted in the last few years, where yellow walls and mossy trees are about to choke stone monsters, are crisper and more summary paintings.

Berman has been vulgarized by his followers, but his own yearning nostalgia is genuine. Many people prefer his drawings and stage designs, but with the exception of six pencil studies of Igor Stravinsky—for me the most enjoyable work in the show—I like the texture of drawing which makes up the oils much better. The exhibition continues through February.

Evelyn Gibbs is a senior British artist who studied at Liverpool School of Art and the Royal College, and won the Rome scholarship in engraving. She has mounted a large exhibition of paintings, drawings and etchings of rock forms and cliffs at the Drian Galleries, 5/7 Winchester Place.

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Beautiful old and modern silver
and modern silver
Public viewing: Saturday, February 21, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Expert: Meier, Bonyton & Soulie.

Other exhibitions in Rome:
Carlo Cossi, Enzo Preziosi Roma,
Via Quattro Fontane 13,
Through February.

This is the retrospective of an Italian petit maître who was born in 1879 and died in Bologna in 1966. He began with a fresh sun-drenched Impressionism, painted loosely, and through a period of abstract collages finally arrived at somber, moody semi-abstractions.

Prints, Galleria Corsi, Via del Corso 256, through February.

Beethoven for Orchestra, Cannon

LONDON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The stage of London's Royal Albert Hall will be changed into a battlefield, complete with a thin red line of Coldstream Guards, to celebrate the bi-centenary of Beethoven's birth next Sunday.

A spokesman said that 150 musicians from the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra and the Coldstream Guards will perform Beethoven's Battle Symphony which was composed in 1813 to celebrate the Duke of Wellington's victory at Vitoria, Spain, during the Peninsular War.

The rarely performed sym-

This is rather run-of-the-mill collection—Chagall, Utrillo, Guttuso et al—with the exception of two bright, witty Turcato etchings, made of large satisfying ovals.

Marie Molli, Romero, Via Brunetti 28, through February. Molli shows mainly chess sets, and other interior design objects. They are silvery, smooth and elegant, but I prefer his few sandy, dry oils and etchings on the walls above them.

Prints, Galleria Corsi, Via del Corso 256, through February.

phony calls for cannon and mortar as well as musket effects—so the guards will fire blanks on each side of the orchestra while cannon and mortar effects will resound from the heights of the domed hall.

50 Firsts

The current German Music Festival in Hanover (until Feb. 9), which concentrates on contemporary works in collaboration with the Session for New Music, is presenting more than 50 first performances in the course of 18 concerts.

Around the Paris Galleries

Bonfanti, Galerie Armand, 212, Boulevard Saint-Germain, to Feb. 28.

Bonfanti's style of abstraction is an extremely cool and unusual balancing act in which sharply defined surfaces of color are put together in refined combinations. Personal, elegant and sober.

Rembrandt et Son Temps, Desains, Musée du Louvre, to April 27.

About 100 drawings of Rembrandt are set here in the context of 130 works by his predecessors and 30 by his disciples. Close upon the heels of the exhibition devoted to his engravings, this show allows one to catch a different aspect of his art. In contrast to the artists here shown with him, and in contrast to his own manner in the engravings, Rembrandt, when he is drawing, is moved by a purposeful urgency, as though

he were catching something essentially expressive in an attitude or a dramatic situation.

Sharply defined details are surrounded by stroboscopic slashes. A handsome selection of drawings arranged in a manner that allows both for browsing and for more intensive study.

Jeanne Coppel, Galerie la Rose, 16, Rue Grégoire-de-Tours, and Galerie Jacob, 28, Rue Jacob, both to Feb. 24.

This double show is divided into collages at the Galerie la Rose and gouaches at the Galerie Jacob. The collages were done between the 1950s and the present. The approach varies over the years and a number of works done in 1968 are dominated by the colors red and black—possibly a reference to the events of May? The gouaches use a restricted color range and almost random pencil lines which nonetheless convey

a sense of control and occasionally suggest a still-life subject.

Mouraud, Galerie Rive Droite, 3, Rue de Duras, to Feb. 28.

Tanja Mouraud has converted this small gallery into a white formica temple of meditation. Recorded tapes discreetly murmur machine-like incantations—chirps, throbs, pulses, hums. "And so" as the Victorian game book expressed it, "many pleasant hours may be spent."

Lorenz Müller, Aristed, Wong-Moo-Chew, Maison des Beaux-Arts, 11, Rue des Beaux-Arts, to Feb. 14.

This non-commercial gallery exhibits works by students. The present show includes works by four artists who are very different in outlook and style: Lorenz, who is French, suggestively represents a pathetically passive world of dolls and household objects; Müller, also French, uses straightforward colors to create a rather conceptual world of obscure but somewhat disquieting events; Aristed, a Chilean, blends contrasting colors together to reinforce them within the framework of a voluntarily childlike scheme of lines; Wong-Moo-Chew, Chinese, has calligraphic elements floating on a ground of sensitively balanced colors.

MICHAEL GIBSON

There is a distinct tendency in the salesrooms to promote categories of objects and drawings that were simply not considered a couple of years ago. As often as not, they cannot really be called "Art."

On Monday at Drouot, Maurice Rheims and Georges Laurin will be auctioning the gouaches and watercolors from the studio Ranson. This designer, born in 1891, became fashionable at the age of 18 after he had decorated a Hollywood home. He drew costumes—18,000, the catalogue assures us—and scenery for the Opéra, the Opéra-Comique, the Folies Bergère. He traveled from Barcelona to Brussels, and worked in Berlin, Belgrade and New York for Paramount, Pathé and others. Even World War II couldn't stop his drawing fever: he sketched over 700 posters and leaflets for the underground resistance movements.

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In Marathon Session

EEC Ministers Approaching Accord on Farm Financing

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Common Market foreign, finance and agriculture ministers were finally approaching agreement late today on the mammoth farm-financing package deal, an essential condition for the opening of membership negotiations with Britain this year.

The ministers of the European Economic Community agreed that a three-year budget forecast for the market's common farm fund should be set up as an incentive to limit the massive expenditure, now totaling \$3 billion, which is paid out to producers of surplus food-stuffs.

On German insistence, they also agreed to limit the amount to be spent on structural reform of the

Greece, EEC Envoys Hold Trade Talks

ATHENS, Feb. 6 (AP).—The Greek regime today summoned the envoys of the six European Common Market countries for what official sources described as talks on technical matters concerning Greece's association with the market.

An official announcement said that Coordination Minister Nicholas Makarezos met separately this morning with the European Economic Community envoys "in a cordial atmosphere."

Among the items discussed, the announcement said, were Greek agricultural exports to the EEC, particularly oranges, as well as Greece's views on the EEC tobacco policy, which is in the final stages of formulation.

Mr. Makarezos pointed out the importance of these two matters to the envoys in view of Greece's trade balance with the EEC, he was in power.

Long Dispute

MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (AP).—Polish leader Wladyslaw Gomulka has been awarded the Order of Lenin on the occasion of his 65th birthday, the Soviet news agency Tass reported today.

Earlier the ministers had discussed broad topics for a common negotiating position on enlargement of the market to include Britain and other nations. France has always demanded such a common position. Yet there are already indications that the Six will not agree on any substantive position before the talks begin, probably next October.

This is likely to result in particularly lengthy negotiations, with the British government's aim for short and sharp talks already frustrated.

The program laid down at The Hague, projecting opening of entry talks before the summer vacations, will probably be repeated in that a formal meeting between the Six and the four applicant countries is likely to be held in July. However, the program will be respected more in the letter than in the spirit.

Bill Would Outlaw 8 U.S. Insecticides

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP).—Sen. Gaylord Nelson introduced a bill today to outlaw eight insecticides, including one that has been declared deadlier than DDT.

The eight insecticides are members of the family of chlorinated hydrocarbons, first cousins of DDT. The Wisconsin Democrat's legislative package would outlaw interstate sale or shipment of dieldrin, aldrin, chlordane, endrin, heptachlor, DDD-DDE, lindane and toxaphene. Dieldrin is the one described as a greater hazard for fish and wildlife than DDT.

Parked Buses Bombed

DENVER, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Explosives ripped through a school bus parking lot last night, triggering a blaze that destroyed or damaged 42 school buses. One fire official speculated the incident was related to a current Denver controversy concerning school integration by transporting students in buses to schools outside their neighborhood.

Romanian Air Crash Kills 15 Passengers

BUCHAREST, Feb. 6 (AP).—Fifteen passengers and the crew died when a passenger plane crashed after hitting a mountainside in Romania Feb. 4, the news agency Agerpres reported today.

It said the plane crashed against a mountain near the Vladescu Peak, in the Apuseni Mountains, on its flight from Bucharest to Oradea.

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AMERICAN CHURCH OF THE RIVIERA, 21 Rue Victor-Hugo, Sun. 10:30 a.m. Wed. 12:00 noon. Rev. J.L.B. Williams.

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INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT Church Wurzel & Son. School 11 a.m. Rev. Rev. R. Brown. Taborkapelle, Promenadengasse 4.

Theater in London

Gielgud as a Modern Faust Is More a Job

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Peter Shaffer's new play, "The Battle of Shrivings," which opened at the Lyric Theatre on Thursday evening with Sir John Gielgud as its star, has gigantic ambitions. It would paraphrase the "Faust" theme as Shaw paraphrased the "Don Juan" theme in "Man and Superman." Borrowing the heroic figures of a classic, it places them against a modern setting for a windy discussion of contemporary values and ethics.

The battle of the title is a good-versus-evil combat waged between a humanitarian prophet of world renown—a celebrity comparable to the late Lord Russell and of a like militant pacifism—and an envious failure of a romantic poet, a comrade of youth, who comes to bedevil and belittle the celebrity. In a devastating truth game, the philosopher's marriage is exposed as a hollow fraud and the seeds of doubt are sown among his ardent disciples. At the end, the satanic defeatist is converted by the example of his rival's purity of spirit, but the saint is left with troubling self-doubts. More plagued than tempted, Shaffer's Faust is, rather, a Job.

There is the stuff of fine drama in the concept, but somehow Shaffer has been unable to write the play he has outlined. It operates successfully on the lower plains with often amusing talk and clever touches of characterization, but when it would and should soar it remains awkwardly earth-bound.

It presents in such moments the conflict of a talent struggling to be a genius.

Such powers are considered to be the foundation for a real supranational European parliament for the market. This body, made up of parliamentarians from the member nations, is now little more than a consultative body.

A compromise agreement, giving the parliament the final say on the budget, with power to increase it—but only by a few hundred million dollars—was near at hand late tonight. A French concession which, though minor, was unthinkable when Gen. Charles de Gaulle was in power.

Mr. Makarezos pointed out the

importance of these two matters to the envoys in view of Greece's trade balance with the EEC, he was in power.

Mr. Makarezos' meeting with the community's ambassadors came in the wake of reports from Strasbourg Tuesday that the EEC has no intention of expanding its present relations with the Greek government, but that it is not forcing a break.

There were reports among diplomatic observers here that Mr. Makarezos has asked the EEC envoys for clarification of the matter.

Greece has been at odds with

some EEC member countries for their stand against the Athens regime at the Council of Europe meeting in Paris last December, which sought Greece's expulsion. Greece withdrew from the council.

On the eve of that meeting, the Greek regime warned EEC member states that it would cut down imports from these countries to the level of Greek exports to them.



Sir John Gielgud as Sir Gideon Petrie in new play "The Battle of Shrivings."

the philosopher slaps his wife in the face while upstairs—as counterpoint—the destructive visitor is socked on the jaw by his disgusted son. The writing simply fails to match the stature of the theme and at times—as in the wife's tirade that begins: "Twenty-seven years of chastity—it skirts caricature."

John Gielgud amends the embarrassing defects of his role with a resourceful and moving performance, endowing the tortured philosopher with majestic presence and magnificent voice. Wendy Hiller as the neglected wife has splendid force. Martin Shaw as the devil's hippie son and Dorothy Lyman as an American girl who wants to change the world are effective.

The Shaffer Mephistopheles would have been Sir Laurence Olivier had the play been produced at the National Theatre as was originally planned. Patrick Magee, though managing the comedy of the part dexterously, is insufficiently sinister, suggesting only a troublesome drunk about the house, which diminishes the impact of the soul-bearing duel.

Peter Hall's direction is skillful in avoiding the theatrical static that threatens the play during its three-hour course.

That American Surplus Castle In Switzerland Has a Buyer

GENEVA, Feb. 6 (AP).—The U.S. government's surplus castle in Switzerland had a new owner today: Bernard Cornfield, the financial whiz kid from Brooklyn and head of Investors Overseas Services, the international mutual funds organization often attacked by U.S. regulatory agencies.

The State Department announced it has accepted an IOS bid of 2,150,000 Swiss francs (\$500,000) for the rat-infested historic Chateau de Prangins whose past is linked with emperors and kings.

The bid was one of five serious offers received after the government advertised the 18th-century castle and its 11-acre grounds overlooking Lake Geneva.

The castle has been given to the U.S. government in 1962 by Mrs. Stanley McCormick, heiress to the harvesting machine fortune, who died five years later. But it has remained vacant since no official use could be found for it and there was no prospect anyway of winning congressional approval for an estimated \$500,000 in repairs.

Mr. Cornfield, a 42-year-old bachelor, already owns another castle in France, along with an estimated personal fortune of \$140 million. The headquarters of his organization is in Geneva. IOS also has a computer center in Nyon, a lakeside town just a few minutes drive from Prangins, but a spokesman said: "Really, we have no idea what is going to be done with the castle."

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PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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CONCORDE / BILBOQUET / QUARTIER LATIN English Version

DUSTIN HOFFMAN is John



PRODUCED BY BEN KADISH DIRECTED BY PETER YATES SCREENPLAY BY JOHN MORTIMER BASED ON THE NOVEL BY MERVYN JONES. MUSIC BY QUINCY JONES. PARENTH.: Color by Technicolor.

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BLONDIE



BOOKS

A FAIRLY HONOURABLE DEFEAT

By Iris Murdoch. Viking. 436 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Joyce Carol Oates

HERE is Iris Murdoch's 13th novel.

Once again we have a complicated plot, a mixture of comedy and pathos, a sprinkling of philosophy, a sprinkling of "love." Subplots rise like bubbles, airy and sinister; couples resist or surrender to temptations. Is love strong enough to defeat evil? What is love? At the center of "A Fairly Honourable Defeat" is a wicked master abysses of the mind and those people are frightening." But there is little in this novel that goes beyond ritual; there are no deep abysses of the mind; there are no real "people," and there is ultimately no real mystery.

of ceremonies who presides over the bubbles, pricks them, comments upon the stupidity and vanity of human beings, and walks away untouched.

The setting is upper-middle-class London, vaguely intellectual or with pretensions to being intellectual. Someone is writing a book. Someone else is doing research in philology. The victims are several, most of them decent and well-meaning people: Hilda and Rupert, who are celebrating their 30th wedding anniversary at the novel's opening, and whose marriage is ~~recently~~ destroyed. Morgen

"A Severed Head," her people become objects of satire, cheap and mindless and vapid, but only intellectually and morally vacuous but socially vicious as well. They inhabit bubbles; they are bubbles. If their failure to attain human reality could be taken seriously by Murdoch, we might have tragedy a la kind—but their lives are neatly arranged into games, into diversion, so that the usual "shocking" surprises that conclude a typical Murdochian chapter become perfunctory. And in "Fairly Honourable Defeat" even these surprises—the grotesque mismatches of couples—~~are~~ not delivered.

wantonly destroyed; Morgan, supposedly a university professor of linguistics, a very confused and confusing woman who is both exploited and exploiting, and who is manipulated beyond the point of belief; Axel and Simon, homosexual lovers, who come close to losing their love through a series of misunderstandings. Controlling everyone, refined nearly out of personal existence, is the mysterious Julius, who for some reason delights in tormenting others and ruining their lives—which he calls apt punishment for their "vanity."

Why does Julius, the puppet master, spend so much time meddling with the lives of his puppets? Is it because he himself has been manipulated, a victim of Nazi persecution? But this is so perfunctory, so obvious, that it cannot be taken seriously. A better question might be: Why does Iris Murdoch continue to write novels in which empty people are emptily manipulated, when her talent and intelligence could so obviously be tested in the creation of real fiction?

The plot centers around Julius's scenario for adultery—his setting up of a fake love affair between Rupert and Morgan, whom he hypnotizes into believing they are in love by sending them passionate love letters that prey upon their natural human desire to be idealized. Most of the novel is concerned with the consequences of mistaken emotion and the relative inability of men and women to control their lives. At times, Murdoch's plot comes dangerously close to resembling a television situation comedy—all is contrived, hence not very significant: all is rhetorical rather than truly emotional, hence a little exasperating.

Two Van Goghs Expected to Sell

and the relative inability of men and women to control their lives. At times, Murdoch's plot comes dangerously close to resembling a television situation comedy—all is contrived, hence not very significant; all is rhetorical rather than truly emotional, hence a little exasperating.

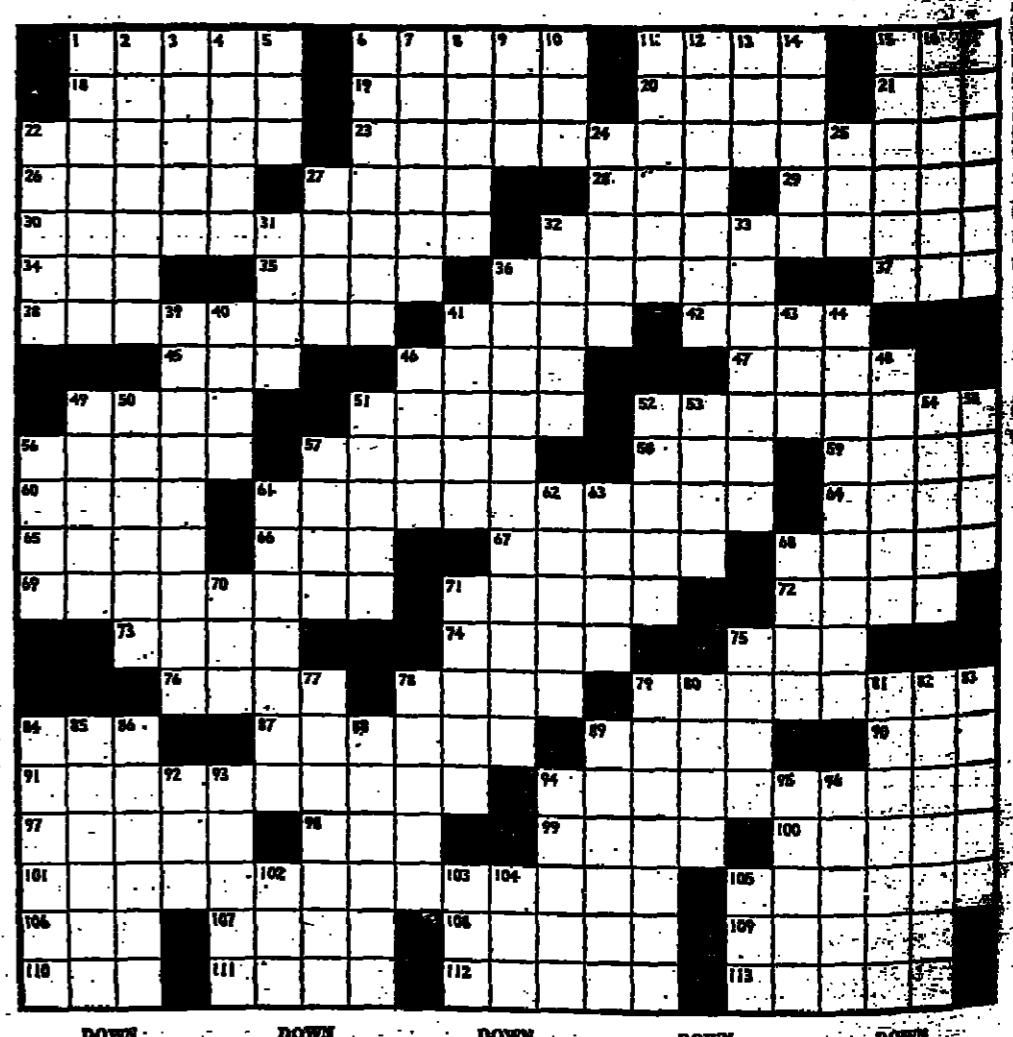
Restoration comedy dealt with similar situations, setting up absurd erotic alliances and puzzles, but at the core of Restoration comedy is brittle dialogue. By contrast, "A Fairly Honourable Defeat" is characterized by ordinary prose, the spinning-out of laborious explanations for behavior that cannot ultimately be taken seriously. If Juliana's preoccupation with the lives of others is to be questioned, it must be explained only rhetorically: "With Juliana everything was

The works are "Le Cyprès et l'Arbre en Fleurs," one of the artist's best known paintings, and "Le Labourer." Both were painted in 1889, while Van Gogh was confined to a hospital in

The world auction record for a Van Gogh is £150,000 (then worth \$420,000) paid in 1968 in London for "Portrait of Mr. Ravoux." But Christie-Bernard's painting expert, David Neil, predicted both Van Gogh's to be sold here will exceed that sum.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

CITY LANDMARKS—By Marjorie K. Collins



8 metric measure 12 Disposed of again

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle
 SITHIS AHILLI COMM NAIAD
 ORAE PCDIA ZADAT ESCRUS
 SANDIGENT SWENCAHNAE
 OSSIP KAYE SPONGER LOSEM
 HAMITIES ROK NARD SENSE
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 UNITE BIRE DARA NOTHMAN
 EDNA WISER CHENALE NANO
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 ALEXIS TRIS ALL HEARTAS
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DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
12 Outmoded:	36 Baltimore	54 Evaporated	73 Main Line town	89 Up-to-date
Abb.	37 Houston	55 U.S. inventor	79 Sky sights	90 banner
14 — in the dark	48 Venus	56 Pinx variety	80 Split	91 Old-world person
15 Malignant	41 Terrace worker	57 Fintail duck	81 Quick glauco	92 — of —
16 Take care of the	42 Bow shape	61 Seize and hold	82 Slings	93 Kidney or liver
lawn	44 Detroit	62 Expected	82 Perry Mason	94 Spirit of the
17 Blandly enhance	45 River of	63 Veterinary	83 and others	95 people
22 Peasant's shoe	46 Southwest	degrees	84 Cuticle and	96 Crow
24 Despond	48 Stable shading	68 Downfall	85 others	97 The Companies
25 Pronoun	49 Persian, for one	70 Red or Yellow:	86 Put on	98 —
27 Barn	50 Esky	Abb.	87 Green: Frilly	99 The
31 Medical prefix	51 Cabinet post	71 5-point type	88 Beanties	100 Tetradecan
32 Cope	52 U.S. Indiana	75 Encyptator	89 Forever, in	101 Alms
33 After prime, in	53 Pennsylvania	77 Much in love	90 poetry	102 Little
Italy	prime			103 Sennit

Val Gardena Championships to Start

World Alpine Ski Averts Strike Threat

By Mike Katz

L. GARDENA, Italy, Feb. 6.—World Alpine ski championships will start tomorrow, a state that could not have been with great certainty until 7 o'clock tonight.

A Federation Internationale de l'Alpinisme (F.I.S.) delegation beat back a strike threat by world's top alpine skiers who argued about having to qualify now.

Skiers argued that since they rated the best by the F.I.S., a group in competition, it was an affront to have to wait for the qualifying round to be enforced by the team.

"Race or Go Home!" struck Russel of France, the F.I.S. Cup leader and one of the stars of the aborted strike threat, that his coach, René Sulice, informed the squad that it will tomorrow.

"We will race tomorrow," said Paul Don Henderson, the coach of the American men's team, saying: "I'm telling my boys to race. If they don't, they can go home."

René Sulice, who may be the U.S. hope in the slalom, since he has a tender ankle and been suffering back muscle spasms, said earlier that he would compete with a boycott, but would not do so.

We feel that the first 30 in the rankings shouldn't be asked to pay the stings they earned in season," Sulice said. "It's not a question of being afraid of not dying—we have two runs in which to do so—and past experience has shown that the top 30 don't qualify anyway. It's just extra hassle."

which said he would go along with whatever the leaders of the threatened boycott would do—he and Karl Schranz of Austria, in-Pierre Augert and Alain Penz of France as being among the most adamant... because I don't want to blow their scene."

But, as is 99 percent sure now, other stars ski, so will Sulice. The men's slalom skiers face the qualification round in the eight-man meet, mainly because the organizers feel that the fans don't get

their money's worth with just a giant slalom, downhill and combined.

Tomorrow, the slalom qualifying shares the bill with the opening ceremonies. It is the only day in the meet when no title will be given.

There will be eight gold medals for men's and women's slalom,

likely to succeed Schranz as World Cup holder, was not named to the four-man slalom team. Instead, Sulice nominated Russel, Augert, Penz and Henri Breuhi, all of whom are title threats.

Duvillard, 12th in the F.I.S. slalom rankings, cannot compete because he is only fifth in France. Duvillard, who will race in the giant slalom and downhill, thus loses his chance to compete in the combined, points for which come from all three events.

Another all-round French star, Annie Pironne, was passed over in the downhill, and she too must forfeit her chances in the combined. Many other talented French skiers are forced to sit out the most important meet since the Olympics.

The world ski championships are billed mostly as a Franco-Austrian battle, with only Italy's 16-year-old slalom prodigy, Gustavo Thoeni, and the American girls posing strong threats.

Carson Piquet, the coach of one of the little countries, Andorra, said he was all for the F.I.S. rule. "Of course there is competition between countries," he said. "And this is the only way to give the little nations a chance. This is a championship of the world, not of France and Austria."

Andorra could not fill all its allocated berths and will be represented here by three men and two girls.

At the last world ski championships, in Portillo, Chile in 1968 the French grabbed 16 medals. Two years ago, the French took nine medals at the Grenoble Olympics, thanks mostly to Jean-Claude Killy.

The races in this German-speaking valley will take place at three villages—Ortisei, Santa Cristina and Selva.

The races have new electronic timing methods, which will link a computer in Munich, Germany, to the finish line of each race. The electrical time information will be transmitted direct to the computer and moved ahead 5-6 with a backhand passing shot down the left sideline to break through service.

In the upset, Richey defeated eighth-seeded Ashe, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3. And #5 may have been a line call which helped Richey.

The call, on a deep, running backhand, gave Richey a five-point lead over Ashe in a 12-point tie-breaking game played after the third set was tied at 6-6.

Linesman Dr. Bernard Davidson called "Richey's shot good." The crowd began to yell. Match official Frank Hammond left his chair and ran to Davidson. And David maintained his call. Ashe maintained the linesman calling his shot "out" made a mistake.

Another backhand shot down the line by Richey brought another volley into the net by Ashe and the victory was Richey's.

Clark Graebner, another member of the U.S. Davis Cup team, scored an exciting, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, victory over Manuel Santana of Spain.

Richey won the match with a run of three games from 3-3 in the first set. Santana lost his service in the final game and yielded the match by hitting a backhand drive over the baseline.

Rod Laver, Australia's defending champion, barely gained the quarter-final round after desperate action with his countryman Roy Emerson, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4. Laver rallied from 0-4 in the deciding set and moved ahead 5-4 with a backhand passing shot down the left sideline to break through service.

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The call, on a deep, running backhand, gave Richey a five-point lead over Ashe in a 12-point tie-breaking game played after the third set was tied at 6-6.

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Another backhand shot down the line by Richey brought another volley into the net by Ashe and the victory was Richey's.

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